

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GABRIEL CHAVEZ, } NO. EDCV 08-696-AHM (AGR)  
Plaintiff, }  
v. }  
D. JUDD, et al. }  
Defendants. }

**ORDER DISMISSING  
COMPLAINT WITH LEAVE TO  
FILE AMENDED COMPLAINT**

On June 12, 2008, Plaintiff, who is incarcerated at Ironwood State Prison, filed a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. In accordance with the mandate of the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995, the Court has screened the complaint to determine whether the action is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(c)(1); see also 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915A, 1915(e)(2)(B).

The Court's screening is governed by the following standards. A complaint may be dismissed for failure to state a claim for two reasons: (1) lack of a cognizable legal theory; or (2) insufficient facts under a cognizable legal theory.

*Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Department*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). Since

1 Plaintiff is appearing *pro se*, the Court construes the allegations of the pleading  
2 liberally, affording Plaintiff the benefit of any doubt. See *Karim-Panahi v. Los*  
3 *Angeles Police Department*, 839 F.2d 621, 623 (9th Cir. 1988). Moreover, in  
4 determining whether the complaint states a claim on which relief may be granted,  
5 allegations of material fact are taken as true and construed in the light most  
6 favorable to Plaintiff. See *Love v. United States*, 915 F.2d 1242, 1245 (9th Cir.  
7 1989).

8 After careful review and consideration of the complaint under these  
9 standards, the Court finds Plaintiff's complaint fails to state a claim in some  
10 respects.

11 **I.**

12 **ALLEGATIONS IN COMPLAINT**

13 Plaintiff names three defendants: D. Judd, an optometrist; J.J. Stiles, Chief  
14 Medical Officer; and R. Thomas, Chief Physician and Surgeon. All defendants  
15 are named in their individual capacities.

16 Plaintiff saw Judd on August 26, 2004, because of "blurred vision,  
17 explosive headaches, dizziness (vertigo or whirling sensation), and irritated eyes  
18 (i.e., itchy, burning and dry eyes)." (Complaint, ¶¶ 8, 10.) Judd refused to listen  
19 to Plaintiff's symptoms and instead refilled a previous prescription for glasses.  
20 (*Id.* ¶ 10.) Judd threatened Plaintiff that he would issue a Rule Violation Report  
21 ("RVR") and/or not order any glasses if Plaintiff continued to complain about his  
22 symptoms. (*Id.*)

23 Plaintiff continued to experience problems with his eyes and submitted  
24 requests for medical treatment that were "ignored." (*Id.* ¶ 11.)

25 On January 6, 2005, Plaintiff saw Judd again. (*Id.* ¶ 12.) Plaintiff told Judd  
26 that he had "excruciating pain and blurred vision." (*Id.*) Judd again threatened  
27 Plaintiff with the issuance of a RVR if he continued to complain. (*Id.*) Judd also  
28 told Plaintiff that a referral to an ophthalmologist was not warranted. (*Id.*)

1 Plaintiff submitted "correspondences" to Defendants Thomas and Stiles  
2 asking that they intervene, but they "refused." (*Id.* ¶ 13.)

3 Plaintiff saw Judd again on December 22, 2005, and on May 5, 2006. (*Id.*  
4 ¶ 16.) Each time, Judd refused to refer Plaintiff to an ophthalmologist "despite  
5 the serious visual problems he was experiencing." (*Id.*)

6 Plaintiff has three causes of action. The first is deliberate indifference, the  
7 second is a conspiracy to commit deliberate indifference, and the third is a  
8 "system" to commit deliberate indifference.

9 Plaintiff seeks damages.

10 **II.**

11 **DISCUSSION**

12 **A. First Cause of Action - Deliberate Indifference**

13 "Liability under § 1983 must be based on the personal involvement of the  
14 defendant." *Barren v. Harrington*, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998), *cert.*  
15 *denied*, 525 U.S. 1154 (1999) (citation omitted). "A supervisor is only liable for  
16 constitutional violations of his subordinates if the supervisor participated in or  
17 directed the violations, or knew of the violations and failed to act to prevent them."

18 *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). "The prisoner must set forth  
19 specific facts as to each individual defendant's deliberate indifference." *Leer v.*  
20 *Murphy*, 844 F.2d 628, 634 (9th Cir. 1988) (citation omitted). "The inquiry into  
21 causation must be individualized and focus on the duties and responsibilities of  
22 each individual defendant whose acts or omissions are alleged to have caused a  
23 constitutional deprivation." *Id.* at 633.

24 Plaintiff's allegations Defendants Stiles and Thomas denied his grievances  
25 and/or appeals is insufficient. See *Shehee v. Luttrell*, 199 F.3d 295, 300 (6th Cir.  
26 1999) (When defendants' "only roles in [a civil rights] action involve the denial of  
27 administrative grievances or the failure to act . . . they cannot be liable under §  
28 1983."), *cert. denied*, 530 U.S. 1264 (2000).

1 Plaintiff's only other allegation against Stiles and Thomas is that Plaintiff  
 2 "submitted numerous correspondences" asking them to intervene, and they  
 3 "refused." (Complaint ¶ 13.) However, this allegation is nothing more than a  
 4 restatement that these defendants denied his grievances and appeals. (See  
 5 Complaint, Ex. B5 (showing that Thomas, as Chief Physician and Surgeon,  
 6 signed off on the denial of Plaintiff's appeal); and B10 (showing that Stiles, as  
 7 Chief Medical Officer, signed off on the denial of Plaintiff's appeal).) Plaintiff has  
 8 not alleged that either defendant, through his acts or omissions, caused Plaintiff's  
 9 constitutional rights to be violated.

10 Accordingly, Plaintiff's allegations regarding Thomas and Stiles are  
 11 insufficient to hold them liable. If Plaintiff chooses to amend his complaint, he  
 12 must allege additional facts in accordance with the legal standard described  
 13 above.

14 **B. Second Cause of Action - Conspiracy**

15 "To establish the defendants' liability for a conspiracy, a plaintiff must  
 16 demonstrate the existence of an agreement or meeting of the minds to violate  
 17 constitutional rights." *Mendocino Environmental Center v. Mendocino County*,  
 18 192 F.3d 1283, 1301 (9th Cir. 1999) (citations and internal quotation marks  
 19 omitted). "The defendants must have, by some concerted action, intend[ed] to  
 20 accomplish some unlawful objective for the purpose of harming another which  
 21 results in damage." *Id.* (citations, footnote, and internal quotation marks omitted).  
 22 "[A] showing that the alleged conspirators have committed acts that are unlikely  
 23 to have been undertaken without an agreement may allow a jury to infer the  
 24 existence of a conspiracy." *Id.* (citation and internal quotation marks omitted).  
 25 "To be liable, each participant in the conspiracy need not know the exact details  
 26 of the plan, but each participant must at least share the common objective of the  
 27 conspiracy." *Id.* at 1302 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted).

28 ///

1 Plaintiff alleges no facts supporting the existence of an agreement among  
2 Defendants to violate his constitutional rights. If Plaintiff chooses to amend his  
3 complaint, he must allege sufficient facts that support the elements of a  
4 conspiracy, or he must eliminate this claim from his complaint.

5 **C. Third Cause of Action - System/Policy**

6 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants “knowingly established and operate (sic) a  
7 system where no-one (sic) is responsible to seeing to it that plaintiff’s eyesight  
8 can be corrected or improved.” (Complaint ¶ 39.)

9 Plaintiff has alleged no facts that support the notion that there was such a  
10 policy or system in place. Instead, he simply states that *he* was denied proper  
11 medical care. Plaintiff’s statement that a policy exists is conclusory and  
12 unsupported by any factual allegations. See *Ivey v. Board of Regents*, 673 F.2d  
13 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982).

14 If Plaintiff chooses to amend his complaint, he must allege additional facts  
15 indicating the existence of a policy or system to deny inmates proper eye care.

16 **III.**

17 **CONCLUSION**

18 If Plaintiff chooses to file a First Amended Complaint, it must be filed no  
19 later than thirty days from the date of this Order; bear the docket number  
20 assigned in this case; be labeled “First Amended Complaint”; and be complete in  
21 and of itself without reference to the first complaint, or any other pleading,  
22 attachment, or document. Further, if Plaintiff chooses to amend his § 1983 claim,  
23 he must use the blank Central District civil rights complaint form accompanying  
24 this Order, must sign and date the form, must completely and accurately fill out  
25 the form, and must use the space provided in the form to set forth all of the claims  
26 in his First Amended Complaint.

27 The Clerk is directed to provide plaintiff with a blank Central District civil  
28 rights complaint form.

1           **If Plaintiff fails to timely file a First Amended Complaint or fails to**  
2           **remedy the deficiencies of his complaint as discussed in this Order, the**  
3           **Court may dismiss the action without prejudice for failure to prosecute**  
4           **and/or failure to comply with a court order (see Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b)).**

5           **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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7           Date: July 24, 2008  
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*Alicia G. Rosenberg*  
ALICIA G. ROSENBERG  
United States Magistrate Judge

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